FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L, RUGG, Of Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. 1st District-JOHN LAW. JAMES A. CRAVENS. H. W. HARRINGTON. W.S. HOLMAN A. B CONDUITT D. W. VOORHEES DAVID TURPIE. J. K. EDGERTON J. F. McDOWELL

Political Arrests-Their Object. Within a few weeks past there have been quite

a number of arrests, which seem to be without justification, and in clear violation of Constitutional rights. If the people of this State and this country desire to preserve Constitutional liberty, it is high time that their attention should be directed to this arbitrary exercise of power. Let us examine what are the rights of the citizen under both State and Federal Governments. In the bill of rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Indiana we find the following : Art. I. sec. 9. No law shall be passed restrain-

ing the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever; but for the abuse of that right any person shall be responsible. Sec. 31. No law shall restrain any of the in labitants of the State from assembling together in a peaceable manner to consult for their common good, nor from instructing their Representatives, nor from applying to the General Assembly for redress of grievances.

In the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, Article 1., we find the following Congress shall make no law abridging the free dom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

It thus appears that neither Congress nor the Legislature of the State have any right to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press, nor to restrain the citizens of the State from assembling together in a peaceable manner, to consult for the common good. And if neither Congress nor the Legislature have the power to restrict the people in those regards, certainly no Federal officer, or State officer, military or civil, has any right to exercise a power from which the legislative authorities are restrained.

From personal malice, or to avenge personal or political prejudices and hostilities, inoffending citizens have been arrested in various parts of the State, in clear violation of law; brought to this city, and, in many cases, imprisoned or else com pelled to submit to personal indignities and in conveniences. Should a just Government permit the commission of such gross outrages? The object of the Constitution is not only to define, but protect the rights of the humblest citizen. Has the Government fulfilled its mission in this re spect? Not only are citizens arrested for political purposes within the State, by State authority but citizens of Indiana have been arrested by the authorities of another State, carried out of it, im prisoned-all without the intervention, not even the protest of our public authorities. What claim can such representatives of the Government have upon the respect and confidence of the people?

To illustrate the partisan character of these ar rests, we refer to that of Jason B. Brown, Esq. of Jackson county, on Friday last. Mr. Brown is the Democratic candidate for Representative in that county, and as such has canvassed it with his compet tor, one JOHN F. CARR. Mr. BROWN has not uttered an expression in his speeches which could be tortured into "treasonable lan guage in public against the Government" as While speaking at Seymour on Friday, a man in military clothes interrupted him and said he must change the tenor of his remarks. Mr. Brown told him he must hear him through to judge whether be did or not. He went on with his speech in the same spirit as he had elsewhere. Another military man was then directed to arrest him, but he was told by Mr. B. if he attempted to do so while he was speaking it would be at his peril. Mr. Brown then finished his speech, after which he waived all technicalities as to authority and by agreement met the officer at the cars and came with him here, but there was no attempt to restrain him of his liberty. So frivolous were the charges against Mr. Brown that the Deputy United States Marshal refused to entertain them. and dismissed him upon the condition he should report himself here in case the Marshal, upon his return from Washington, should desire to investigate the matter. That the public may see the way that arrests are made, we copy the charge and authority upon which Mr. Brown was taken from home and brought to this city:

Joseph Bosler SEYMOUR IND Sept 5th 1862 To the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana Jason B Brown of Brownstown Jackson county Indiana did this day use treasonable language in Public against the Government of the United States of America

This & Seymour Jackson County Indiana this 5th day of September 1562 LT JOSEPH BOSLER Recruiting Officer 15th Ind

Voluntee.s Kenion Ind S W Smith John Hearton Thomas L Ewing Capt Snodgrass 221 ind Vol William Salmon Dr

A H Smith John F Carr What authority for such an arrest? Where the right thus to abridge freedom of speech, to disturb a meeting of citizens, assembled in a peace-

able manner, to consult for the common good? Mr. John F. Carr we notice is a willing wit ness against his competitor. What a sperifice of all manliness. Can any one imagine an act meaner, lower or more dispicable than thus to

attempt to harrass and injure a political oppo-We have referred to this arrest of Mr. Brown

and the frivolous charge upon which it was made, to show the desperation of the party in power and the infamous measures to which it is ready to resort to intimidate and injure its political opponents. It has been intimated to us from a responsible source that the Republican lead ers in this State have a scheme prepared to be developed a sufficient time before the election through which they hope to intimidate and overawe a sufficient number of the Democratic voters to secure the triumph of their partisan schemes. We have every reason to believe that a conspiraey of this kind has been concocted. The arrest of Mr. Brown may foreshadow one method by which the conspirators intend to accomplish their purposes. By arresting a large number of Dem-

tions of the State, just before the election, they may hope to keep enough Democrats from the that which Pope had under his command, for it pells to secure an easy triumph. Our object now | was not so. Lee's forces, ever since the battle is to caution the people of the State against the of August 9th, have been numerically weaker schemes of the conspirators. Place no confidence in any reports calculated to injure the been able to mass at a decisive point forces Democratic party, or be not intimidated by any greatly superior to those which General Pope threats having the same object in view. If there ever was a period when every conservative citizen, every Democrat, was called upon to stand

ble sentiments of DANIEL WEBSTER, which he adopt. He will not retreat from Centerville at uttered in one of his great speeches, to the care- present. He is able at present to maintain that ful consideration of every citizen:

of all such champions has been to limit and re the defense of the capital. strain it. Through all the history of the contest | General Lee has now 250,000 troops; but he for liberty, executive power has been regarded as has only to say the word, and in a week he will a lion that must be caged. So far from being have 300,000, and in two weeks 350,000 troops. the object of enlightened popular trust; so far The men are ready.

bject of danger. come after us, have done all we can do, and all fight will supply the place of discipline. they can do, it will be well for us and them, if the But there is, after all, but one path of safety. we so to regard questions affecting freedom.

Gen. Manson's Orders at Richmond. We call attention to the following justification of Gen. Masson, which we copy from the Cincinnati Gazette. The injustice of the attempt to throw the responsibility of the disaster of the engagements at Richmond, Kentucky, upon Gen. Masson, must be apparent to all. The gallant Indianians who fought under General Masson against such fearful odds, stand by him and cordially approve of all he did. If Gen. Nelson had had not appeared upon the field just as he did, and stopped the retreat which Gen. Masson had ordered, fully realizing, as he did, the hopelessness of a further contest, nearly all the subsequent disasters would have been prevented. The facts in the case will fully relieve Gen. MANSAN, and we say let the responsibility of the disaster

rest where it belongs. The Gazette says: To correct false statements which have been made public in this city, respecting the engagement at Richmond, we are authorized by General Manson to state that previous to the engagement he had no orders to fall back or avoid an engagement. The order of General Nelson advising a retreat by the Lancaster road, reached Gen. Man son on Saturday, after the fight had been going on for five hours, and when he had formed his second line of battle, and the enemy were advancing in line to the attack. A retreat could not have been made then without a fight. After he had been driven from that position he rallied the men into line between his camp and Richmond. At this time General Nelson came on the ground

and took command. Gen. Manson was subject to the duties of his position as representative of the Government and commander of the troops, and was under no orders, general or special, as to seeking or avoiding engagements, or falling back. Only a prompt retreat before the invading column teached him, could have taken his troops safely across the Kentucky river. Had he retreated thus, and it it had turned out subsequently that the rebel force was inconsiderable, he would have been dismissed in disgrace, as was the officer who retreated from Paris. Gen. Manson's report will show why he marched to the position he took to meet the enemy.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

The Danger to Washington-Pope Out Generaled-The want of one Directing Head-The Chief-Present Position and Strength of the Rebel forces in Virginia - The only hope of perfectly reliable, as may be necessary to render Safety in McClellan, &c . Sc., &c. WASHINGTON, September 3.

If ever Washington was in danger of being captured by the rebels, it is in danger now. There is but one thing indeed that can now save Washington, and that is for General McClellan to be placed in command of all the troops now massed here and in this vicinity. This has not been done yet. And it is because it has not been done that Washington is in such peril to-day. The incapacity of Pope was demonstrated as long ago as August 21st, on which day Gen. Lee, with the bulk of the rebel army, crossed the Rappahannock at fords which Pope knew nothing about, and precipitated himself on Pope's rear, while Pope was calmly telegraphing to Halleck that he was holding the fords," and that "it was impossible for the enemy to cross!" From that day to this he has been out generaled and whipped by Lee at every step. Every day a battle has been fought, every day we have been defeated or out maneuvered, and every day the enemy has approached nearer and nearer to the capital. And during all this time Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward have been calm and serene, and the President, as them had not had arms in their hands over a fortwas telegraphed all over the country a week ago. night. declared that Washington was safe, and that the dead point of danger was past, and that we could whip the rebels every time. So little does he comprehend the situation.

During this time, too, Burnside, Pone and Me-Ciellan have all had separate and independent commands, and the necessary result has followed. There never has been, there never can be success in military operations without one head in the field. The President, with his accustomed hesitancy and fear of offending the Abolitionists, has not yet taken the step which I hope he will yet take, for after all, Honest Old Abe is always right at last. He will, eventually, appoint McClellan to the command of the forces in Virginia, but I fear it will be when it is too late to save the capital. He is now engaged in personally superintending the formation of a company of clerks of the departments for the defense of the city! He comforts himself with the belief that Gen. Halleck is giving his personal supervision to the military operations in Virginia. During the last few days he has had to organize a campaign against the Indians in the West; he has had to arrange the details of the campaign in Kentucky, so as to prevent the rebels from invading Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and he has had to arrange the details of matters relating to military affairs in South Carolina. All these things he has had to do as village about five miles south of Richmond, General in Chief; and, while he has been attend ing to them, Gen. Lee has stolen a march upon him, has defeated Pope in half a dozen battles. has taken possession of Manassas, has seized and 71st Indiana regiments. A small artillery duel now holds, and will hold, the heights of Center immediately ensued, which resulted in the cap-

House, only eighteen miles from here!

ocrats upon trumped up charges in different por- than Pope, or rather because he is a General, and Pope is not and never can be; it is not in him. It is not because his army is more name ous than such admirable generalship that he has always had at that point, and thus has always been vic-

During the last three days, however, General Lee has been very strongly reinforced. All the by his principles, boldly and courageously, it is troops recently at Richmond have joined him, now. We believe, as must every reflecting man. and 75,000 of the troops recently in Eastern Tenpessee has also arrived at Masassas Junction. It that constitutional liberty, and all that we have is, indeed, owing to uer railroads that the South regarded as valuable in our free institutions, can is able to concentrate such vast armies so rapidonly be saved by the triumph of conservative by There is no doubt, therefore, that General sentiments at the ballot box at the elections this Lee now holds Centerville and the country around it, with a force of 200,000 or 250,000 fall. Bullets for the Southern rebels and ballots troops. These troops, too, are not green levies for the Northern enemies of the Constitution or raw recruits, but they are the veteran soldand the Union should be the motto of every good liers of the Confederacy, the men of Manassas

There are now two courses for General Lee to In conclusion, we commend the following no- pursue, and one of the two he will certainly position. He will, therefore, either remain there and seek so to strengthen himself as to be able The contest for ages has been to rescue liberty to remain there during the whole of the coming from the grasp of executive power. On the long winter, or else he will move on and attack list of the champions of human freedom, there Washington. Which of these two courses he is not one name dimmed by the reproach of ad- will adopt depends a good deal on our own vocating the extension of executive authority. force. But it depends chiefly on our own Ad-On the contrary, the uniform and steady purpose | ministration; on the measures which we adopt for

from being considered the natural protection of On our side, it becomes me not to say what popular right, it has been dreaded as the great forces are here. Our losses have been terrible; I will not say how many in killed and wounded Our security is our watchfulness of executive | will cover them: General Kearney, killed; Colopower. It was the constitution of this depart | nel Fletcher Webster, killed; General Stevens, ment which was infinitely the most difficult part and hosts of others of our very best officers, in the great work of creating our Government. killed. The new recruits are pouring in, and are To give to the executive such power as should be being sent out to the battle field. They have useful, and yet not dangerous; efficient, indepen- never been in action, and they are not even well dent, strong, and yet prevent it from sweeping drilled in company movements. Of movements away everything by its military and civil power, in brigades and divisions they know nothing. by the influence of patronage and favor: this, in- General Mitchell, who is now here, but who has deed, was difficult. They who had the work to been detailed to supersede General Hunter, in do saw this difficulty, and we see it. If we would South Carolina, said that, notwithstanding these maintain our system, we shall act wisely, by pre- facts, he could, by a speech of fifteen minutes, venting every restraint, every guard, the Consti- make veteran soldiers of them all. It is hoped, tution has provided-when we and those who indeed, that the enthusiasm with which they will

executive, by the power of patronage and party, Gen. McClellan must be placed in chief command shall not prove an overmatch for all other branch- here. He, and he alone, can now save the Capies of the Government. I will not acquiesce in tal. If it is saved, it will be by him. These the reversal of all just ideas of government. I words, which I wrote on the 14th of March, after will not degrade the character of popular repre- the promulgation of the President's "War Orsentations. I will not blindly confide, when all | ders," are on record: "Let the sword be now takexperience admonishes to be jealous. 1 will not en from Gen. McClellan's hands, and the general trust executive power, vested in a single magis | conduct of the war attempted by any one else, trate, to keep the vigils of liberty. Encroach- and in less than six months the tide of victory ment must be resisted at every step. Whether | will change; disaster will take the place of victothe consequences be prejudicial or not, if there ry; we shall have lost all that we have now be an idegal exercise of power it must be resisted gained, and we shall be then further than ever in the proper manner. We are not to await till from the successful termination of the war " The great mischief comes, till the Government 's sword was taken from his hands, and Mr. Lincoln overthrown, liberty itself in extreme jeopardy. and Mr. Stanton attempted to wield it. Disaster We would be unworthy sons of our fathers, were has taken the place of victory, and we have lost, not only all, but more than we had gained; and we are at this moment further than ever from the successful termination of the war.

It was a very grave blunder in Halleck, too, to withdraw McCiellan from the Peninsula. Mc Clellan protested earnestly against it, but Halleck insisted. As long as he was there, the rebels would not have dared to pursue Pope berond the Rappahannock, because they knew that, if they did so, McClellan would march on Richmond and take it. But as soon as they knew he was evacuating the Peninsula, their Generals divined how great a blunder Halleck had committed, and in what manner they could take advantage of it; and they have done so. Halleck is a good General of Division, and an excellent theoretical soldier, but he has not half of McClellan's military capacity, and the fact will soon be made manifest.

The absurd stories which are now being circulated about McClellan originate with the aboliionists here, his old enemies, who fear that the President is inclined to restore him to his old post of General in Chief, and who take this means to excite a popular prejudice against him. The stories are all as false as Lucifer, and the Presi dent knows it. If he can emancipate himself from the trammels of abolition "pressure," all may yet be well.

From the Cincinnati Gazette. The Battles near Richmond, Ky.

Waterloo defeat-Gallantry of Ohio and Indi and Troops-The Rebels in Overpowering Forces-Three Separate Engagements-Shrewd Management of the Enemy-Capture of 3,000 Prisoners, all our Artillery, and an immense Wagon Train. CINCINNATI, September 5, 1862.

On my return to the city this morning, I find that the interest that might otherwise attach to a detailed account of the battle fought near Richmond, Ky., last Saturday, has not only been partially overshadowed by more important events in other parts of the country, but to some extent removed by the statements of officers and others, made public in various newspapers. who have preceded me from the field. Sull, "a round, unvarnished tale" of the events of that ever-memorable engagement, from the pen of any one present, cannot be wholly without interest to the people of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and especially to those whose husbands, fathers, brothers and sons there offered up their lives in the defense of liberty, religion, order and law. I therefore propose to write my version of the affair. It is impossible for any one man to see all of a general engagement between thousands of men. I did not see all of this one, but I did see Vast Duties Incumbent on the General in- a good deal of it. I propose to describe only so formation, obtained from sources believed to be ment, which was not long delayed.

> my narrative complete. STRENGTH OF THE UNION FORCES. In a former letter I stated that troops had been pouring into Richmond from morning tilf night. and that the number then in camp near that place could not be less than twelve thousand. I was informed that as many as ten or twelve regiments. had arrived; and from what I had myself seen, I was quite confident that the number was not over-estimated. Since then, however, I have learned that our entire force did not exceed eight thousand men. Of these not more than seven thousand were effective; and of that number not more than four thousand, if so many, were at any one time engaged with the enemy. The 95th Ohio, 12th, 16th, 55th, 66th, 66th and 71st Indiana, 18th Kentucky, and about five hundred cav-

> alry from Colonels Metcaife and Mundy's commands, together with Andrew's and Lamphear's Michigan Batteries, comprised our entire strength. The aggregate of men in the 18th Kentucky and 55th Indiana did not exceed seven hundred. All the other regiments were of the new levy. None of them had ever been under fire, and most of

PRELIMINARY TO THE BATTLE. Friday evening Col. Metcalfe's cavalry reconnoitered the country between Richmond and Big Hill the place from which they so ingloriou-ly fled the Saturday previous. When in the vicinity of their former exploits, they encountered their old enemy, Col. Scott, of the First Louisiana cavalry, who promptly gave chase, when Col. Met calfe's men again turned tail, leaving their gallant commander to bring up the rear This time. however, they did not run without firing a oun ; but they might as well have done so, for when they turned in their saddles and empties their rifles, they only endungered the life of their gal-

lant leader, who was thus between two fires On his return, Col. Metcalfe was so disgusted with his regiment that he refused to have anything more to do with such a pack of arrant cowards, whereupon Lieut. Col. Cdin followed his example, leaving the fragment of the command in charge of Maj. Faulker, a brave and dashing officer, who would have retrieved the discrace into which his men had fallen, if there had been any fight in them.

The rebel cavalry, accompanied by a few sixpound howitzers, each drawn by a single mule. entinued to advance toward Rogersville, a little where they were met by a section of Andrews's Michigan battery and the brigade of Brig. Gen. Manson, composed of the 55th, 66th, 69th, and ville and has advanced in forced to Fairfax Court | ture of one of the enemy's howitzers, after which they withdrew. There is no doubt now that the Do you ask how he has been able to do all enemy batted their hook with this insignificant this? It is simply because he is a better soldier piece of artillery—that they permitted our men

to capture it in order to encourage them to make satisfied that nothing further could be done, left a stand, and, if possible, induce them to pene- Gen. Manson in charge of the column, and plactrate the country still further from their base. In ing himself under the guidance of Col Holloway, this they were partially successful, for although effected his escape, carrying off a bullet in one of Gen. Manson did not pursue the retreating foe. his thighs, he ordered his brigade to pass the night where Still the enemy did not pursue. they were, on their arms.

THE RETREAT.

Before the last battle was fought our immense

Several pieces of artillery were moved to the

the timber on both sides of the turnpike; but there

WHY THE REBELS DID NOT PURSUE.

had been taken at the lost fight, and that the day

was undoubtedly lost, in company with the cor-

respondent of the Commercial and a gentleman

from Connersville, Indiana, I started on the re-

treat. Our plan was to leave the highway and

stop at some country house in the interior, where

After progressing a mile or two, and ob-

serving that there were no indications of a stam-

pede among the wagoners, we concluded to re-

to reconnoiter the road. In a few minutes they

returned flying, announcing that the enemy were

in our advance, and ordering all the cavalry, of

the direction of Richmond, the correspondent of

the Commercial and myself, both pretty thorough-

ly exhausted, sought shelter behind a clump of

hay stacks as the safest place we could find, and

now come sooner or later.

here awaited our capture, which we knew must

The reason why the rebels did not pursue our

men after the battles below Richmond was now

pparent. They knew they had us in their pow-

er, and wishing to capture the entire army, they

had been playing with us all day, in order to give

their cavalry time to make a circuit of the coun-

driving us. A few of their small howitzers had

been removed with their cavalry, and were now

playing upon such of our men as still remained

a the road. This move was a masterly one, and

might have been anticipated, although it could

not have been prevented. It resulted in the

capture of two or three thousand men, all our

how many I am unable to say-attempted to ef-

fect their escape by the main road, and when in

the vicinity of a dirt road, which branches off

from the Lexington pike about four miles above

town, were ambushed by a body of Scott's caval-

ry, and some fifteen or twenty of them killed

prisoner, and was about delivering his sword

Thus were the battles near Richmond fought

From the London Morning Post, Lord Palmerston's Or-

Ta k about Recognizing the South-

into the family of nations. After a tediously

protracted war of eighteen months, the Federal

Government have failed in making the slightest

impression on their resolute opponents. It is not

unreasonable to presume that even should the

half, the result at the end of that time would not

be different. We have now had a fair opportu-

nity of estimating the qualities and the calibre of

both belligerents. Those who derive their ideas

of strength from magnitude were not slow to

conclude that the North must of necessity prove

victorious. And in truth, the advantages pos-

sessed by the established Government at the

moon the war entirely free from debt, and with

resources at their command for the production of

wealth which were really stupendous. They

States they were represented by the Federal Gov-

It is impossible to compare the present position

of the Federal States, with that held by them at

battle of independence.

commencement of the contest were to all appear

war be proceeded with for another year and a

ern Confederacy.

There can be but little doubt that, sooner or

Later in the evening a body of our men-

rtillery and the entire wagon train.

we would at least be out of danger.

As soon as I learned that one of our batteries

THE FIGHT NEAR ROBERSVILLE. Early the next morning our scouts reported wagon train was placed in line on the road to the enemy advancing in force toward Rogers. Lexington. It was evident that we could not ville. Our pickets were soon after driven in, maintain our position and must fall back toward and about half-past 7 o'clock a furious cannon- the Kentucky river. Once across that, and all

ading ensued, which continued for more than an would be safe. hour. Like everybody else, I could not think it possible the rebels were moving upon us with a front, and the train was put in motion. It provery heavy force; and as soon as I heard the first gressed very slowly, trequently coming to a halt, discharge of artillery. I hastened to the field, and inducing many persons to believe that the re-Louder and faster grew the reports as I neared sult of the day's work had not been so disastrons scene of action. I could clearly distinguish the after all, and that our troops were still holding sharp, crashing thunder of our Rodman guns the victorious enemy in check. Many of our men from that produced by the enemy's pieces, and were coming into town, and moving toward Lexwas well satisfied that our artiflerists were doing ington, and many more were pushing out through

The 16th Indiana, from General Cruft's brig- was evidently a considerable number of our men ade, which was composed of the 12th and 16th still in the rear of the town. Indiana, 95th Ohio, and 18th Kentucky, had already advanced toward the scene of action, while the 69th Indiana occupied the extreme right. It was now evident that a general engagement must ensue, and the 95th Ohio and 18th Kentucky were also ordered up, leaving the 12th Indiana as a reserve. The 95th Ohio, headed by its gallant leader; Colonel McMillan, moved rapidly down the road to the inspiriting sound of the drum and fife, but lew men dropping out of the ranks, notwithstanding the oppressive heat. The 18th Kentucky soon after followed, its fine brass band playing "Yankee Doodle," and as soon as possi-

ble both regiments were in line of battle. The 95th Ohio was posted near the centre, and before the men had time to catch their breaths after their fatiguing march, they were ordered to charge a battery, well supported by infantry, on the enemy's left. For a raw regiment, who were smelling gun power for the first time, this was asking a good deal, but it could not be helped. All the regiments were raw; it was deemed necessary to silence the battery; and it was no harder that one should do it than another. The brave fellows prepared to execute the command, but when within a short distance of the thundering guns, they were met by a murderous cross fire, which cut them up badly, and caused considerable confusion in their ranks. It was now apparent that the enemy fearfully outnumbered us, as usual, and the 95th was ordered to fall back, which they did in not very good order, while the 66th Indiana, into whose lines they fell, acted apon the example set them.

The enemy had now fairly flanked both our wings, and were pouring into our ill-fated fellows shower of bullets from three sides. In all my experience, I have never heard anything like the firing on our left. It was also heavy on the centre and right, but the principal fighting seemed to tance above town, thereby closing the mouth of be on the left, where the 16th and 71st Indiana the bag into which they were slowly but steadily

and 18th Kentucky were stationed. The musketry was sharp, quick, rattling, crashing, almost deafening, surpassing anything I had ever conceived in the way of infantry firing. To add to the horror of the scene, the wounded were now pouring in rapidly, covering the floors of Mr. Rogers's dwelling and the smooth lawn in its front. One poor fellow had been shot through the head, and was just breathing his last. Auother was most shockingly disfigured in the face. Another had lost his good right hand, and was nursing the bloody stump. Another-but why dwell upon these sickening details? They are the same in every battle.

About nine o'clock, a number of mounted civilians, who had ridden out to see the fight, Here Lieut Col. Wolf fell. He had been taken took the alarm, and turning their horses' heads in the direction of town, galloped back at the top to a rebel officer, when a stray bullet struck of their speed. The drivers of ambulances, too, him on the head, and laid him dead at his enecaught the infection, and could not be persua led my's feet. to return to the field. To add to the confusion, our artillery, now out of ammunition, had to be withdrawn to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. This seemed to destroy what little confidence remained, and in a few minutes the scene wore very much the appearance of a stampede. A number of our men were seen flying across the fields, and a moment after, the rebels rending the air with loud cheers, were swarming about the woods and cornfields which skirted the later, the Southern Confederacy will be admitted road on both sides.

It was a mystery to me then why the enemy did not at once push on and take advantage of the success they had gained, but I understood it all later in the day.

At this juncture I had about made up my mind to remain at the hospital and render Dr. Chittenden what assistance I would, although greatly disinclined to fall into the enemy's hands. Find ing, however, that the enemy did not pursue as ! had anticipated. I concluded to move back toward town. Before I had proceeded a hundred varis, the bullets were whistling around my head in the most uncomfortable manner, and I must say that for the moment I heartily wished myself back. The firing soon after ceased, and I was not long ance overpowering. The Federal States entered in finding a place of greater security.

THE FIGHT AT MOORE'S FARM.

During the battle near Rogersville, our caval possessed a powerful navy, and though not hav ry, about 500 strong, was drawn up in line on the ling at their disposal a standing army, had, at all farm of a Mr. Moore, about a mile north of the events in abundance, the materials out of which scene of the first conflict. Although there was it could be speedily created. They enjoyed the no fight in them, and the wonder is they did not exclusive command of the ocean, and saw not fly, as usual, at the first alarm, they made them the slightest danger to apprehend in the prosecuselves very useful in rallying stragglers, and tion of their trade. With the whole world open panic stricken men, and by their conduct enabled to them, they found themselves speedily supplied Gen. Manson, the senior officer on the field, to with every engine of modern warfare which sci-

ence has of late called into existence. Besides At this critical moment, the 12th Indiana, all this, they embarked in their enterprise with which had been ordered up, came along on the all that prestige which invariably attaches itself double quick, and materially assisted in prevent. to the established order of things. Such were ing a general rout. I shall never forget the sight | the carcumstances under which the North adof that gallant body of men, rushing by at a dressed itself to the task of crushing the soright shoulder shift, their new Springfield rifles called rebellion; nor is it possible to lose sight of shimmering in the rays of a sultry August sun | them in estimating the probabilities of carrying Many of them were driving on to a swift destruct to a successful issue a war which, in its present tion, and they knew it, but they never halted stage, exhibits the combatants standing towards once, nor slackened their speed till they arrived each other in relations so different from those which they occupied when the war began.

By this time the other regiments had fallen . It would have been impossible for any nation back to the new position, and were rapidly re to be compelled to struggle for its independence PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE, formed in excellent order. A tresh supply of under circumstances more disadvantageous than ammunition had arrived for the artillery, and ey those under which the States which seceded from much of it as I witnessed, together with such in- erything was in readiness for a second engage the Union endeavored to establish their claum to

At the battle near Rogersville, I have neglect. The population of the South steed to that of the ed to say, the enemy fought us with a brigade of North in the relation of one to five. Of the Tennessee troops. These were now withdrawn, material of war the Southerners were entirely and a Texas brigade was placed in front. This destitute. No sooner had the standard of indefight was very similar to the first, beginning with pendence been raised than every port in a large artillery, and ending with close infantry firing, seaboard was at once scaled. With such muniresulting, near noon, in the gradual repulse of tions of war as they then possessed, they found our men. They were again flanked and outnum- themselves obliged not only to commence but to bered, and although they fought splendidly they sustain what they well knew would be a protract could not maintain their ground against the fresh ed conflict. Of ships of war, with one or two and well-seisoned troops with whom they were exceptions, they possessed none. Their trade contending. Exhausted by their efforts, and al was entirely annihilated. Instead of the prestige most famished for water, they rejuctantly yielded with which their Northern opponents entered on their ground, and fell back to a new point d'appui the war, they found themselves held up to the -near the cemetery, about a mile beyond Rich. execuation of the civilized world. To foreign

The rebels did not pursue, much to the sur- erament as rebels, whilst fanaticism stigmatized prise of our men, but remained under shelter, as them as slave owners. Numbering in all little they had done t the close of the first fight. Had more than eight millions, they found themselves they dashed forward, it would have been impos. at the same time obliged to cope with the Northsible to re form our shattered column; but this ern States, and to retain in subjection, within was not their policy. They were playing a deep. their own territory, a population half as numer er game, as will be seen, and really desired to ous as their own Under disadvantages so great prolong the fight till as late an hour in the day as these id the Southern Confederacy fight the

THE FIGHT AT THE CEMETERY.

It was two o'clock in the afternoon before our the beginning of the war, without being irresisti third line of battle was formed. The position bly impressed with the utter hopelessness of their chosen, like that at Mr. Moore's, was an elevated attempt to subjugate the South. The South has one, but the rebels had the advantage of woods suffered much; it has also confracted a debt; but and corn fields, and for a time kept up a murder- as nothing by it can be regarded as worse than ous fire upon our men, sustaining at first but lit- defeat, it will be enabled ultimately, should it tle loss themselves. This time they fought us succeed in establishing its independence, to regard with an Arkansas brigade. Here our artillery with greater equanimity the burdens which this was used to good advantage, and finally drove war may impose. To us it seems impossible that the enemy from their shelter, when they formed the North, in its present crippled state, can effect on our right, our boys meantime pouring into an object which it has hitherto showed itself un their ranks some very destructive volleys. The able to accomplish. though our own was also very severe.

were unavailing. The rebels drove back the sup-

ports to our batteries, and finally captured two

or three of our guns which could not be with-

drawn, as the horses had been killed.

loss of the enemy in this engagement was, per- The question when the South ought to be rehaps, heavier than in either of the others, at garded as having established a right to demand recognition still remains open for consideration. Until the close of the present campaign it had During the progress of this engagement, Gen. Nelson, who had been absent at Lexington, arcertainly failed to satisfy the world of its ability to maintain its independence. Had the result of rived on the field and assumed command. He saw that our men were fighting against fearful the recent engagements in the vicinity of Richedds, and had no hope of success, but he atmond proved different, the Confederate capital would in all probability have fallen. Now, howtempted to rally them, shouting at the top of his ever, when to all appearances the North is comstentorian voice that the rebels were retreating. pelled to desist from active operations for some and telling our thoroughly exhausted troops that months, it would certainly seem that the claims reinforcements were coming to their aid This was perhaps well enough, but he is also charged of the South to recognition deserve the serious consideration of foreign Governments. Another with making use of the most profine, vulgar and signal victory on the part of the Confederates may abusive enthets to officers who had fought galpossibly decide the Cabinets of England and lantly all that weary day, and with cutting down France on the course they will adopt. with his sword and shooting two or three men who attempted to escape. Nobody questions the truth of the former charge, but how much cre-. dence should be given to the latter I am unable to say. All his efforts, however, to save the day

The Democrats of Philadelphia have nomnated Daniel L. Fox for Mayor, and the Repubicans have nominated Alex. Henry.

A Memphis paper learns that Col. G. N. Fitch, of Indiana, has resigned his commission in A retreat was now ordered, and Gen. Nelson, the Federal army.

From the New Albany Ledger of Friday Evening. News from Kentucky.

General Buell and his Army said to be at Nashville-Bragg in Pursuit-Buckner and Moroan with a Large Force said to be at Tompkins-

the effect that General Buell, with his entire ar. The Holman National Opera Troupe my, has retreated to Nashville, and that Bragg, with an immense rebel force, is in pursuit. Gen. Buell was packing all the Government property, and would remove it with his army towards Louisville. If this report be true, it is more than likely that Nashville will be destroyed by our

troops before leaving. Another report is, and it is very currently cir. OR, THE FAIRT AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, culated, that Buckner and Morgan, with 30,000 men, are at Tompkinsville, Ky., and would inter cept Buell's retreat and emburrass his progress till Bragg could come up with his army, when it was confidently expected by the rebels that they would be able to capture Buell's entire army. We give the above rumors as we heard them, without vouching for their truth.

It is certain, however, that Buell is abandoning East Tennessee; and it is equally certain that Bragg is following in the wake of his retiring ar Great confidence is felt, however, in Buell's | And in conjunction with the Beautiful, Graceful, and ability to make a stand and whip the rebels if attacked. We have great faith in the army of Gen. Buell, and if the reports now in circulation prove true, and a fight ensues, there is every reason to believe that Buell will be victorious. This is the opinion of military men at Louisville. The main body of Kirby Smith's army is not

believed to be this side of Frankfort. His cayalry has occupied that city, where they were return to the main road and take our chances with ceived with every demonstration of joy by the rebel sympathizers. When almost three miles from town the train We learn from reliable authority, that General came to a halt, and a squad of cavalry dashed by

BUELL is at Nashville, and that his division of the army is either there or at Murfreesboro', Tenwhich there was quite a number near us, to the

Uprising of the Friends of the Con-The effect of this intelligence can be imagined. stitution-One Thousand Wisconsin The cavalry, instead of obeying the order, dis-Democrats in Council. ounted and took the fields, an example which Responding to the call of the State Commitwas speedily foll wed by the teamsters and everybody else. After scampering across the fields in

tee, a thousand Wisconsin Democrats met in money Burchard's Hall in this city vesterday, to reor. Send for \$1 worth to try. ganize the Democracy of the State for the coming elections, and to re-assert their devotion to Wanted-A smart man as Wholesale Agent for our the Constitution of the Union and to the Union Maps in every State, Canada, England, and California. A of the Constitution. The half is the largest in fortune may be a ade with a small capital. the city, and was filled to overflowing with able. The War Department uses our Map of Virginia and earnest, loyal, and enthusiastic men. The opin- Margiand, on which is marked Thoroughfare Gap, Bull ion of the Convention was authoritatively ex- ken Mountains, Fast's Church, all the fords on the Potopressed through an Address which was adopted mac, and every other place in Maryland and Virginia, or by the Convention and will be issued to the peo. money refunded. Price 25c. ple This address was prepared by the Hon, E. G. Ryan-a man who is known to every Wisconsin household as both a patriot and a jurist. It is an eloquent and masterly vindication of the history and purposes of the Democracy, and an appeal to the people to unite in upholding the Government by defending the Constitution at the ballot box and in the field from all its enemies, open or disguised, in office or out. Though of unusual length, every paragraph was greeted with applause, the Convention repeatedly interrupting the reader with a storm of cheers. It is a document which should be read wherever exists a reverence for liberty and law; constituting a platform broad enough for every real friend of "liberty and Union" in the State.

The enthusiasm which prevailed in the Convention it is impossible to describe. We saw old Democrats present who had not attended a Convention before for many years, and not a few were there who had never before participated in the proceedings of a Democratic convention or voted a Democratic ballot. The feeling manifested was like that which must have animated the breasts of our fathers when under the lead of Jefferson they for the first time united against the alien and sedition laws, and the asurpation of authority by the Federalists of 1891. Best of all, most hearty of all, most noble and generous of all, was the declared unanimous determination of the Convention to sustain the President in the discharge of his strictly constitutional duties, deaving the right of the people to refuse him sno port in the discharge of those duties during the pedning crisis, and denying his right to intringe upon the liberties of the people as guaranteed in the fundamental law of the land, so much as a hair's breadth. This is democracy in Wisconsin as the Democracy of the State have themselves declared -Milwaukee News, 4th.

The Layette county Pioneer, (Iowa.) thus makes honorable mention of our old friend David B. Harriman, late of Noble county, Ind., whom our paper made dead some two years ago, but who, seeing his death, contradicted it from "the other side of Jordan.

During this season, Major Harriman, of Waudena, in this county, cut ninety acres of wheat in four consecutive days, with one of McCormick's

The Major is the biggest man in this county, has the best atranged and improved farm, and doubtless cut more grain in the same length of time than any one of his neighbors.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. BEAL as an independent Unconditional Union candi date for Common Pleas Judge for the Twelfth District.

Special Notice. 10 ADVERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration

of the time specified, will be charged the regular raths for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

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